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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/056,072	04/07/1998	HERVE BAZIN	61750221	4832

7590 02/19/2009
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EXAMINER

GAMBEL, PHILLIP

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1644

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/19/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 02/02/2009 has been entered.

2. Applicant's amendment filed 02/02/2009 has been entered.

Claims 3-42 (versus claim 43 as indicated in the Remarks) have been canceled.

Claims 1-29, 37 and 43 have been canceled previously

Claim 45 has been added

Claims 44-45 are pending and being acted upon.

2. Applicant's amendments to the specification appear to have placed this application in compliance with the Sequence Rules.

3. Upon applicant's canceled claims, the previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) and 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) have been withdrawn.

4. Upon an updated search and a review of the instant file application wherein terminal disclaimers have been filed over U.S. patent Nos. 5,951,983 and 5,730,979;

the following rejections under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting are set forth.

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

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A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 44-45 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable
over claims 1-14 of U.S. Patent No. 5,817,311 and
over claims 1-8 of U.S. Patent No. 6,849,258.

While it is noted that the instant claims are limited to a composition comprising an antibody produced by the cell line deposited as ATCC HB11423, the patented claims are deemed obvious over the instant claims even though they are drawn to methods of humanized antibodies based upon the LO-CD2a antibody.

With respect to U.S. Patent No. 5,817,311, it is noted that methods of treating a patient to inhibit a T cell mediated immune response with LO-CD2a-specific antibodies anticipate the instant claims.

Also, note that applicant has filed a terminal disclaimer over U.S. Patent No. 5,730,979, which recites both LO-CD2a antibody products and methods of using said LO-CD2a products.

With respect to U.S. Patent No. 6,849,258, it is noted that the methods of inhibition the activation or proliferation of T cells with humanized LO-CD2a antibodies and humanized LO-CD2a antibodies render obvious the base LO-CD2a antibody upon which the humanized antibodies were based.

Also, note that applicant has filed a terminal disclaimer over U.S. Patent No. 5,951,983, which recites both humanized LO-CD2a antibody products and methods of using said humanized LO-CD2a products, wherein the humanized antibodies have the same or similar modifications as U.S. Patent No. 6,849,258.

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7. Claims 44-45 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 1-10 of commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,951,983 and claims 1-8 of commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 6,849,258 for the reasons above or addressed in the previous Office Actions.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office normally will not institute an interference between applications or a patent and an application of common ownership (see MPEP Chapter 2300). Commonly assigned U.S. Patent No., discussed above, would form the basis for a rejection of the noted claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) if the commonly assigned case qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) and the conflicting inventions were not commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made. In order for the examiner to resolve this issue, the assignee can, under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and 37 CFR 1.78(c), either show that the conflicting inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made, or name the prior inventor of the conflicting subject matter.

A showing that the inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made will preclude a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based upon the commonly assigned case as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g), or 35 U.S.C. 102(e) for applications pending on or after December 10, 2004.

Again, applicant is reminded that common ownership means wholly or entirely owned by the same at the time the invention was made and that the patented claims anticipate the instant claims.

It does not appear that applicant has provided a statement regarding the common ownership at the time the invention was made.

Again, applicant should clarify the common ownership at the time the invention was made or provide direction where this statement is in the current record.

8. As noted previously, the LO-CD2a antibody produced by the cell line deposited as ATCC HB 11423 appears to be free of the prior art.

Claims 44-45 are deemed allowable *except for the issues under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting obvious set forth above.*

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9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phillip Gambel whose telephone number is (571) 272-0844. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 7:30 am to 6:00 pm. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eileen O'Hara can be reached on (571) 272-0878.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Phillip Gambel/
Primary Examiner
Technology Center 1600
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February 17, 2009